

**WILMINGTON JOURNAL.**  
Friday, April 29, 1848.  
Democratic Republican Nomination.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**HON. DAVID S. REID,**  
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.  
Presidential Elector,  
**WILLIAM S. ASHE.**  
New-Hanover County Nomination.  
For the Legislature.  
SENATE.  
**WILLIAM S. ASHE.**  
HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
**THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.**  
**DAVID REID.**

POSTPONED.—It will be seen by reference to an advertisement of the Order, in to-day's paper, that the celebration of the 3d Anniversary of the I. O. of R. has been postponed till next Tuesday, 2d day of May.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of New Hanover Superior Court is in session in this town, his Honor, Judge Bailey, presiding. The State Docket was taken up on Monday, and the Court has been attentively engaged during the whole week in endeavoring to clear the docket; but it is probable, from the multiplicity of cases, that a number of them will not be reached at this term. The Civil Docket has not been touched.

COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION.—An election will be held at the Court House in this town, on Monday next, for Commissioners of Navigation for the Port of Wilmington. We have been requested to state that the old board, viz: Dr. James F. McRee, John Walker, W. C. Bennett, Daniel B. Baker, and Robert Cowan, Esqrs., are presented to the voters of the town for re-election.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a communication from a gentleman at Faison's Depot, written in German. We would inform the writer that our German subscribers all read English very fluently, and not having any German characters in our office, we must be excused from giving it publicity. If the writer will send us a short communication on the subject, in the English language, we have no objection to giving it a place in our columns.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT CONVENTION.—It will be seen from the proceedings published in another column, that the Democratic Electoral District Convention assembled in this place on Tuesday last, and nominated Brig. Gen. L. H. Marsteller, of New Hanover, as delegate, and John A. Avirett, Esq., of Onslow, as alternate, to represent this (the 5th) Electoral District of North Carolina in the Baltimore Convention, to be held in May next, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The Convention also nominated Wm. S. Ashe, Esq., as Presidential Elector for the 5th District, and appointed two sub-Electors in each County.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—A Convention of Democratic Delegates of New-Hanover county, assembled at the Court-House in this town, on Tuesday evening last, and nominated WILLIAM S. ASHE, Esq., for re-election to the State Senate, and THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, (former Commoner), and DAVID REID, as candidates for a seat in the next House of Commons, from this county. Edward D. Hall, Esq., one of the Commoners in the last Legislature, from this county, declined a re-election.

WE would inform our friends in Brunswick county, that the proceedings of the Democratic meeting held at Smithville, on the 18th instant, from some cause unknown to us, was not received at this office, or they would have appeared in our last paper. We do not publish them to-day, for the reason that the time has passed for which the meeting was principally held.

WE see that our old friend, Daniel B. Evans, Esq., a very worthy democrat of Brunswick county, was nominated by the meeting alluded to above, as the democratic candidate for a seat in the next House of Commons of North Carolina.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—This is the title of a new tri-weekly paper just started in this town, and published by Messrs. Stringer & Haughton. The first number came out on Tuesday last, and makes quite a handsome appearance. The Review is neutral in politics, and will be devoted to the commercial and trading interests. We wish it all success.

THEATRE.—We are truly pleased to learn from a number of our friends who attended the Theatre on Tuesday night last, that the entertainments of the evening were of such a character as to please and delight the whole audience. We are further pleased to learn, that the House was crammed and jammed to overflowing. We have conversed with a number of gentlemen who were present, and they all agree that a better night's entertainment has never been offered on the boards of our Theatre. We are sorry that it is not our power to be present, as we would have taken pleasure in giving our friends—the Thaliens—a much more extended notice. We had hoped that some one who was there, and whose taste and judgment in such matters fit him for the task, would have prepared us an article on the subject. We learn that on this (Friday) evening, the same pieces will be again presented, when, we presume, as a matter of course, the House will again "come down."

THE REVENUE.—FREE TRADE TRIUMPHANT! THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM EXPLODED.—The Washington Union of the 23d instant says: "The receipts from customs up to this date are about \$28,000,000; and it is now certain, that the estimate of \$31,000,000 made by the Secretary of the Treasury will be fully realized, as there remains yet two months and the third of a month of the present fiscal year.—For public lands, also, the receipts up to the present date are about two millions and three quarters, leaving the large Miami sales to come in during the month of May. It seems certain that the estimate by the Secretary of \$3,500,000 for the fiscal year from public lands, will be realized. Where are now the predictions of Messrs. Webster, Evans, and indeed of nearly all the leaders of the whig party, as to the revenue from the new tariff? They are all exploded; whilst, after all the abuse and ridicule, Mr. Walker's estimates are all fully realized by the result."

"THE OLD ISSUES"—"OBSELETE IDEAS."—We find in the Raleigh Register of the 22d instant, an article upon the sayings and doings of the "Democratic Convention," which, amongst other things, takes those who addressed that Convention somewhat severely to task for using the phrase "obselete idea," as applied to the principle of non-resistance, and advocated by the whig party. Now, as a humble member of the Democratic press of North Carolina, we reiterate and endorse every word which was said upon the occasion referred to by the Register upon this particular point; and more, we dare the Register to deny that his party have been endeavoring to create the impression during the past two years, that the old issues of that party are now obsolete and dead. If we be wrong, then, we call upon the Register and the other Whig papers of North Carolina, to come out like men and fling their "old banner" to the breeze with a "A BANK OF THE UNITED STATES," A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, ABOLITION OF THE VETO POWER, and INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, emblazoned upon it in flaming capitals as in days of yore. We dare the Register to do this. When that party does this, then we will cease to tell our readers that the old issues of the Whig party are obsolete ideas, but not before. Who ever hears a Whig now a-days hint, even in the most distant manner, at a Bank of the United States or a Protective Tariff? Plainly, we ask the Register, and the other Federal papers of North Carolina, if they are now Bank advocates? We ask them if they are now Protective Tariff men? We ask them in the plainest sort of English, where are their principles to be found? Come out, gentlemen, and let us know what you really want. It is a matter as well known by the Register as by any body else in the country, that there is not a single measure that has been proposed by the Whig party to the American people that have not been repudiated. Which of the doctrines, let us ask of the Federal press of North Carolina, urged upon the people of this country by the so-called Whig party, has been adopted by them? Can the Register point to a single one? No wonder, then, the Whig party are desirous of drawing over the past the veil of forgetfulness.

In truth, the only real issue which the new leaders of the Whig party can present to the people, is that of the war. Having abandoned boldly, all the old issues, uncompromising hostility to the Mexican war is the sole article comprised in their creed. Upon this issue we, for one, are prepared to meet them when & where they will. We fear them not. If, however, we hold ourselves ready to meet them upon the issue of their own raising, we will most assuredly require them, on their part, to meet us upon the old issues. We call upon the Democratic Press of North Carolina to force upon their opponents, either an avowal and trial of the old issues, or a backing out in toto from them. We give our Whig opponents fair warning, that so far as we are concerned, they will not be permitted to play over again the game of 1840. We will call upon them either to stand by their old repudiated principles, or ingloriously abandon them. To close this hasty article, we would advise the Register to be cautious in his allusions to "obselete ideas," and "obselete ideas."

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.—A Whig Convention for this Congressional District was held in this town yesterday afternoon, and one also for this Electoral District, the same delegates acting in each, with the exception of some changes made necessary by the formation of the respective Districts. Dr. S. B. Everett, of Brunswick, acted as Chairman of both Conventions. The first, composed of delegates from the counties of New Hanover, Duplin, Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, and Cumberland, selected Daniel B. Baker, of Wilmington, as delegate to the Whig National Convention, and Edward J. Hale, of Fayetteville, alternate. The second composed of delegates from the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, and Columbus, selected George Davis, of Wilmington, as Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket.

The proceedings at length of the Conventions are obliged to defer to our next paper. It will be seen from the above paragraph, which we clip from the Chronicle of Wednesday last, that DANIEL B. BAKER and EDWARD J. HALE, Esqrs., both true blue HENRY CLAY men, have been nominated to reflect the will of the Whig party of this District, in the Philadelphia Whig National Convention. So the TAYLOR Whigs have been "snored under."

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.—The Corner Stone of a building intended as an Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind of North Carolina, was laid in Raleigh on the 14th instant. We learn from the Raleigh papers that the ceremonies were highly impressive, and were witnessed by a large concourse of persons assembled on the occasion. The Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity of North Carolina officiated in laying the stone, the Masons being out in full regalia, as also the Old Fellows, Temperance associations, &c. An address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bryan, of Newbern, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the evening the pupils of Mr. Cooke's Deaf and Dumb School, assembled in the Commons' Hall of the Capitol, when Mr. Peet, of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, delivered an address. Then came an examination of the Deaf mutes, which, says the Register, clearly established the fact that the efforts of their Teachers to guide them in the acquisition of knowledge, and to aid them in their moral and mental training, have been attended with the best reward of the Instructor, entire and complete success.

MR. TRIST.—We find in a letter addressed to the Picayune, dated Mexico, 29th March, the statement made that Genl. Butler had on the day previous appeared before the Court of Inquiry, and urged that the examination of Mr. Trist would be immediately concluded, as he intended, in six days from that time, to send him out of Mexico under an escort. This would go to confirm the rumor that the home government had transmitted orders to General Butler to send Mr. Trist out of Mexico. The correspondent further adds that the Court is laboring assiduously, and that it is anticipated that it will get through with all the business there in a very few weeks, and then adjourn to the United States.

THE CITIZENS OF LANCASTER, PA., without distinction of party, tendered to Mr. BUCHANAN, whilst there recently on a visit, a public dinner, which he respectfully declined.

FRANCE.—The eyes of all those in this country who appreciate the blessings of true liberty, and desire to see its extension to the old world, are at this time bent upon France in deep anxiety and doubt. On the 20th of the present month, the National Assembly convened, into whose hands the present Provisional Government necessarily resigned their power. Every thing depends upon the wisdom, moderation, and we may add, sobriety of manner, in which the deliberation of this body shall be conducted. Not only is it important for the people of France, that this Convention should calmly and wisely provide for their own people such a constitution as will meet the exigencies of the new and singular circumstances in which they are placed. It is all important to the success of freedom throughout the whole continent of Europe.—It is with sorrow that we express the fear that the high hopes entertained by many—indeed by almost all the citizens of our own happy land—will be doomed to much disappointment. Unfortunately for the cause of liberty, the national assembly of France will conduct its sessions in Paris, where, if we are not much mistaken, the mob will but too soon and too fatally interfere with its deliberations. We fear the modern and rational lovers of true liberty in France stand but a poor chance of seeing their labors for the common weal carried to a happy and bloodless termination.—We fear that the scenes of '93 will, to some extent, be re-acted. If the rural population—the farmers of the country—would but take the work of reformation into their own hands, then, indeed, we would feel certain that the future of France was destined to be a glorious and a happy one. But such will not be the case. As certainly as the Convention has met, so certainly will it have to succumb to the populace of the City of Paris, whose notions of rational, constitutional liberty we do not entertain the highest respect.

JUST hear what Mr. Clay's dear cousin Cassius M. Clay, himself a good whig, says about who commenced the war, surely his testimony ought to be worth something with his whig brethren. In the course of a speech delivered at the Kentucky whig State Convention, he makes use of the following words: "Though a Whig, I do not stand here as a partisan. I shall speak with the freedom of history. I have no sympathy with the late outcry against President Polk, as bringing on this war. I SHALL DO THE PRESIDENT JUSTICE TO SAY, THAT IN ALL MEXICO, I NEVER HEARD THE FIRST MAN ALLEGED THE MARCH OR GEN. TAYLOR TO THE RIO GRANDE, AS JUST CAUSE OF OFFENSE, OR OF THE WAR."

THE City of Washington was the scene of a terrible excitement on the night of the 18th instant, the fruit of, and connected with, the absconding of the large number of slaves which we notice in another column. It seems that the people took it into their heads that the Editor of the National Era, an abolitionist paper, had some hand in instigating and procuring the flight of the slaves. The mob gathered around the office of that paper and assailed it with missiles of all kinds. It was with difficulty they could be restrained from demolishing the concern.

WE return our thanks to the Hon. James J. McKay, our distinguished representative, for a number of public documents, which he has kindly sent us.

THE Hon. S. W. Inge, of Alabama, will accept our thanks for a copy of his speech, delivered in the House of Representatives on the Mexican war, on the 22d ultimo.

THE Hon. W. S. Featherston, of Mississippi, will also accept our thanks for a copy of his speech, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 23d January, on the President's special message.

THE Great Southern Mail.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says, in a letter of the 15th: "The Great Southern railroad line will soon be completed at the same rate that the Postmaster General offered to pay, and which the company peremptorily refused. The only difficulty in the way of this arrangement, consists now in the settlement of the damages, caused by the company to the department, and for this purpose, the Richmond company, and the newly got up Bay line, are now in the process of honorable arrangement."

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we see that a writer in the Ledger subsequently denies this statement, and asserts that the Company will not abate in the amount demanded previously for carrying the mail, and that there is no negotiation in progress for the arrangement of any difficulty.

THE Prospects of Peace.—A letter dated Mexico, February 22, to the New Orleans Picayune, gives the following opinion as to the action of the Mexican Congress on the treaty of peace: "The news from Queretaro is, that the members of Congress are gradually arriving there, and that the treaty is being discussed. It is a treaty that a quorum will be present at the time the treaty is expected to arrive there from Washington. Although many who were sanguine of peace a week or a fortnight since, are now fast falling off from the faith, and believe that a quorum will not be assembled at Queretaro, or if a quorum does assemble the treaty will be rejected. I still think if the treaty is returned without modification, it has a fair prospect of being ratified. If, however, as is reported, the British interests in the treaty are rejected, and as is almost certain to be the consequence, British influence is brought to bear against ratification, some doubt may be reasonably entertained. These modifications, affecting only a few English capitalists here and in England, would perhaps have but little influence on the action of the British Charge here, for the interests of his country at large would be paramount, but the man who can and will exercise the great influence upon the Government at Queretaro is Mackintosh, who, if report be true, will suffer largely by the rejection of the stipulations which it is reported have been thrown out of the treaty at Washington."

FROM THE FAR WEST.—The St. Louis Republic contains advices from Bent's Fort to 8th March. Col. Gilpin had received intelligence of a combined force of Indians and Mexicans being within 250 miles of his camp to the south, whom he designed to attack. He had ordered reinforcements, and intended to attack them on the 18th of March, should no express arrive from the States bringing counter orders. The horse companies under Col. Gilpin had been wintered at Fort Bent—the men having lived on Taos Flour, a little better than meal bran, and occasionally dried pumpkin and molasses, purchased by the soldiers. The Indians were coming in from their hunting expeditions, and the Channenes were rioting over the scalps of some twenty or thirty-five Snake and Pawnee Indians, killed during the winter.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The British steamer, the Sarah Sands, arrived at New York on the evening of the 21st instant, with Liverpool dates to the 3d instant, being 5 days later intelligence than received by ship Duchess d'Orleans from Havre. We copy so much of the news as we think interesting to our readers:—

The European war anticipated has commenced in Sardinia, and the Austrian troops are expelled. Poland is in a state of insurrection, and Russia about sending troops South. She will probably be opposed by Prussia and France. The French army is marching North. Stocks are dull on the continent, owing to further failures. The London grain and flour markets are dull, owing to increased receipts and fine weather.

No change in the trade of Manchester. The Leeds woollen market is something better. LIVERPOOL MARKET, April 3.—The following are the quotations of breadstuffs: American flour, 27 a 28s per barrel. Wheat, 7s 6d per 70 lbs. Corn, 26 a 30s per quarter. Lard is 1 a 2s lower.

Saunder's cargo, 41 a 42d—New Orleans, 34 a 35d. Sales of the week 24,670 bales.

The Chartists are in almost open revolt in England, and concessions must necessarily be made to them. The Irish are buying arms of all descriptions, and the police are fraternizing with the people.

Troops have been sent to Scotland to prevent a disturbance there. The Chartists were to meet at Nottingham on the 3d instant, the day the Sarah Sands sailed. They had previously proposed to march, 500,000 strong, into London, all fully armed. The telegraph wires between London and Liverpool were broken when the Sarah Sands sailed, so that there is no intelligence as to the result of this popular demonstration.

France continues quiet, with the exception of some petty disturbances among the workmen. All Northern Italy is in full revolt, and the Austrian troops were driven before the people in all directions.

The report that a Prussian Republic had been established was premature, the King being still on the throne, and granting concessions of all kinds that the people choose to demand. There was every probability of a war breaking out between Russia and Germany.

Tranquillity has been restored in Austria, and it was thought that the Austrians will unite with the Germans against Russia. The Russian fleet was coming down the Baltic with the determination of rendering assistance to the King of Naples. Cannon were planted at Elsinore to intercept its progress. All Southern Russia is represented to be in open revolt.

Several arrests have been made in Spain of persons charged with seditious movements. The Pope has issued a proclamation exhorting the Church throughout Europe to exert the rights of Kings. The King of Naples has abandoned Sicily, and appealed for assistance to other powers. Sardinia and Denmark are preparing for war.

Large numbers of French have entered Belgium but have been driven back. The Emperor of Russia is sending troops to Poland. One hundred and fifty thousand have been ordered in that direction. Great agitation continues in France. The press is out openly against the Provisional Government.

The elections in France were postponed to the 23d of April, and the meeting of the Assembly to the 4th of May. The Lombardy revolution is confirmed, the Austrians having lost 10,000 soldiers in the struggle, and withdrew.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, April 3.—Rice is selling at 18s a 18s 6d. Baltimore wharf, 9s per cwt. Turpentine, 37s. Tallow, 51s 6d a cwt. Bacon and Lard somewhat lower. Beef and Pork unchanged.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun. New York, April 21—9, P. M. The steamer Sarah Sands, which is now snugly lying in her dock, brings over no less than 40 cabin and 300 steerage passengers. Nothing has been done in four since the arrival of the steamer. Before her arrival 2,000 barrels were sold at \$6 1/2 a \$6 3/4 for Genesee.

Sales of 200 barrels Indian meal at \$2 6 1/2 for Brandywine. Small sales are very firm, and there is considerable inquiry, but I hear of no sales having been made to-day. The market for Pork is dull, with sales of 200 barrels at \$9 50 a \$10.

Whiskey is without change. Small sale of druggs at 22 1/2 cents. There was no change in Cotton this morning. Small sales were made at yesterday's rates prior to the receipt of the news. J.

FROM THE CHURCHMAN, APRIL 25 STILL LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA AT BOSTON. Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, we received Telegraphic intelligence of the arrival of the British steamer Acadia, at Boston, from Liverpool, which place she left on the 8th inst., bringing five days later intelligence than furnished by the Sarah Sands. In the course of the afternoon, we received from our Baltimore correspondent the following synopsis of the intelligence she brings, which, it will be seen, is confirmatory of the news published yesterday, in reference to the state of affairs in England and Ireland. There was a general commotion throughout the whole of Europe. Austria was entirely disorganized. A difficulty had arisen between Holland and Russia, on account of encouraging Poland. The triumph of the people of Hanover had been completed. Russia was flooding Poland with troops. Belgium, Prussia, and Austria remonstrated against the demonstration made in Paris against their respective governments. Great excitement existed in Ireland and England. Government had issued a proclamation against the Chartists demonstrations, which were to take place on the 10th inst., forbidding the people to assemble, which created great excitement, and preparations were making to go on with renewed vigor and determination. Government was using all its power to suppress the attempt at rebellion in Ireland. Appeals for equal rights were energetic, and declarations made that it was now too late to repeal the Union—and that a Republic alone would satisfy the people. Small O'Brien and delegates from the Republican Association, waited on Lamartine in Paris. He expressed sympathy, but said nothing of assistance to England, declaring the determination of France not to interfere with the internal affairs of other nations. France was quiet, and tranquillity prevailed in Lyons. The elections in the National Congress resulted favorably to the republican candidates.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT CONVENTION. Pursuant to previous notice, the Delegates from the different counties composing the 5th Electoral, and the 7th Congressional District, assembled in the Court-House, in the town of Wilmington, on the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of JOHN MACAULIS, Esq., the Convention was organized by the appointment of CHARLES MONTAGUE, of Cumberland, as President, and DAVID MCINTYRE, of New-Hanover, and T. S. D. McDOWELL, of Bladen county, as Secretaries.

At the request of the President, DAVID REID, Esq., in a few appropriate remarks, distinctly explained the object for which the Convention had assembled.

Whereupon, STEPHEN D. WALLACE nominated General L. H. MARSTELLER, as a suitable person to represent this District in the National Democratic Convention, to assemble in the City of Baltimore, on the 4th Monday in May. There being no opposition, he was unanimously elected.

On motion of DAVID REID, Esq., JOHN A. AVIRETT, of Onslow county, was chosen as Alternate Delegate.

The Convention then proceeded to the selection of a candidate for Elector, to be run on the Democratic Ticket. WILLIAM S. ASHE, of New Hanover county, was unanimously chosen.

DAVID REID, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the President appoint two sub-Electors for each county in this District.

In compliance with the above resolution, the Chairman appointed the following individuals: Sampson.—Dr. Thos. Bunting, Wm. A. Strong. Onslow.—Edward Sanders, Jno. A. Avirett. New-Hanover.—David Fulton, Thomas R. Tate.

Brunswick.—Owen Holmes, Stephen Gallo-way. Columbus.—Nathan Williamson, Richard Wooten. Bladen.—J. D. Beatty, Isaac Wright. Robeson.—Richd. Rhodes, Thos. A. Norment. Richmond.—Valter F. Leak.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Democratic papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention. Stephen D. Wallace moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the officers of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned. CHAS. MONTAGUE, Pres't. DAVID MCINTYRE, T. S. D. McDOWELL, Sec's.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. The Delegates from several Captain's Districts of New Hanover County, assembled at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, 25th instant, and was organized by calling Dr. Wm. A. Berry to the Chair, and appointing George Alderman, Esq., Secretary.

The Chairman then explained, in a few brief remarks, the objects of the meeting. On motion, the two-thirds rule was adopted for the government of the Convention.

On motion of Stephen D. Wallace, it was Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Wm. S. Ashe, Thomas H. Williams, and E. D. Hall, for the faithful discharge of their trust in the last Legislature of our State, and that we regret Mr. Hall's declining a re-nomination.

On motion of S. D. Wallace, Messrs. Ashe and Williams were unanimously re-nominated as candidates for a seat in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

A balloting took place to supply another candidate for the Commons, but no choice was made. A second balloting then ensued, which resulted in the choice of David Reid, Esq., and he was declared to be the candidate with Mr. Williams for a seat in the House of Commons in our next Legislature.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary apprise the above gentlemen of their nomination, and urge their acceptance, and that these proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of the place.

The usual resolutions were tendered to the officers of the meeting. On motion, the Convention adjourned. WM. A. BERRY, Ch'n. GEO. ALDERMAN, Sec'y.

A NEW ACADEMY. Agreeably to previous notice, the citizens of Richland, Onslow County, N. C., assembled at the Richland Chapel, on Monday, the 17th of April, 1848. On motion of Rev. Mr. Closs, the meeting was organized by calling William Humphrey, Esq., to the Chair, and Harvey Cox, Esq., to act as Secretary. After prayer had been offered to the throne of grace by the Rev. E. L. Perkin, the same gentleman explained the object of the meeting. The Rev. William Closs addressed the meeting on the advantage of establishing Schools under the patronage of some denomination, so as to secure a moral, as well as a mental, training to the students. The Rev. E. L. Perkin addressed the meeting on education in general, and also the peculiar advantages secured to communities in which there is Classical Schools established. The meeting was addressed by B. S. Koonce, Esq., and others.—All labored to show the necessity of establishing a Classical School in the community. The Rev. Mr. Closs offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it is expedient to erect in this neighborhood an Academy, preparatory to Randolph Macon College.

The Rev. E. L. Perkin offered a form of subscription, prepared with a suitable preamble, which was adopted.

On motion a building Committee of five was appointed, viz: Williams Humphrey, Harvey Cox, E. L. Perkin, B. S. Koonce, and John A. Avirett, Esqs. Mr. Lott Mills presented the building Committee with a beautiful shaded lot of ground, worth \$100.

The subscription was then offered to the citizens present, and \$350 was subscribed.—The subscription was ordered to be copied, that each member of the building Committee might engage in soliciting subscription for the benefit of the Academy.

On motion of Rev. Wm. Closs, the Secretary be requested to furnish the Wilmington Journal with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, requesting that the Editor publish the same. All Editors of newspapers in Eastern North Carolina, who feel an interest in the cause of education, will please copy the same.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting was tendered to the Chairman and Secretary. On motion, the officers of the meeting were requested to sign the proceedings, &c.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on the first Saturday in May, 1848. WILLIAMS HUMPHREY, Ch'n. HARVEY COX, Sec'y.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION. TUESDAY, April 18, 1848. SENATE.—The morning business transacted, was of an unimportant character. Mr. Miller, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution to increase the Medical Corps of the Navy.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill relative to relieving the Judges of the Supreme Court from Circuit Court duty for the period of one year.

An interesting debate ensued on the bill, which was participated in by Messrs. Brown, Johnson of Maryland, Allen, Butler, Badger, Ashley and Crittenden.

The bill was then put upon its passage and rejected—yeas 17, nays 23. Mr. Badger gave notice that he would move to-morrow to go to Executive session, before any other business should be transacted.

On motion the Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Giddings moved that a select committee be appointed, whose duty it should be to inquire into the reason for the imprisonment this morning of seventy nautical negroes taken from on board the schooner Pearl down the Potomac river—(which negroes were carried off from Washington and Georgetown on Sunday last.)

Objections were made to the motion, amidst much laughter, and the subject was, on motion, laid aside informally. Committees were then called for reports, and several were made.

The House, on motion, proceeded to the consideration of the Contest in Election from one of the New York City Districts, where the relative merits of the claimants to the seat were discussed by Messrs. Boyden, Starkweather, and Duer. The House adjourned without coming to any vote on the matter.

WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1848. SENATE.—The Senate has been employed nearly all day in Executive session. The House of Representatives of the District of Columbia has been engaged the entire day in the contested election from the city of New York.—They finally came to the decision that the seat held by Mr. Jackson, the returned member, should be vacated, and then adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 20, 1848. SENATE.—The morning business was for the most part unimportant. Mr. Hale asked leave to introduce a bill relative to rioting and unlawful assemblies in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Bagby gave notice that he would move an amendment to the bill to prevent kidnapping. An intensely excited discussion ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Calhoun, Hale, Westcott, Davis of Mississippi, Foote, Mangum, Douglas, Hannegan, Davis of Massachusetts, Butler, and Cameron.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, gave notice that he should move an amendment to the bill introduced by Mr. Hale, providing for the punishment of persons interfering with slave property. At a late hour, but without taking the question, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Palfrey rose to a privileged question. He offered a resolution, citing the demonstrations made by a mob in the city of Washington—declaring that a member of the House of Representatives had been threatened with violence by that mob, and calling for the appointment of a select committee, whose duty it should be to enquire what action the House ought to take in regard to the matter.

An excited discussion followed the introduction of the resolution, and various motions to amend were made. In the discussion, reference was made to the conduct of Mr. Giddings, by Messrs. Venable, Haskell, Tombs, and Morse. Messrs. Tombs and Morse contended that the House could not entertain a privileged question. Every member should take care of himself, &c.

Without acting on the resolution, the House, on motion, adjourned. FRIDAY, April 21, 1848. In the House, Mr. Tombs and Mr. Inge made explanations in regard to misconceptions by the reporter of their remarks made yesterday.

Mr. Stanton rose to address the House on the subject of the question of privilege, arising upon Mr. Palfrey's resolution, refusing to give way to a motion to go into committee on the private calendar.

The debate was continued on Mr. Palfrey's resolution and pending amendment, by Mr. Stanton, Mr. Thompson of Kentucky, Mr. Bayly, and Mr. Root: when Mr. Wick took the floor, and the House adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, April 24, 1848. SENATE.—A number of petitions were presented. Mr. Ashley presented the credentials of Mr. Borland, the new Senator from Arkansas, and Mr. B. was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Clarke offered a resolution for the Committee on the Library to inquire whether the Washington's Library is for sale, and if so, whether it would be expedient for government to purchase it. Adopted.

Mr. Burdett offered a resolution for furnishing each member of the House with an official report of the proceedings of the Senate. Laid over.

Mr. Hale presented a petition from certain citizens of New York, praying Congress to inquire into the conduct of Col. Childs, who, it is alleged, required the soldiers under his command in Mexico to kneel as the host passed along. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Vice President presented a letter from the Executive Committee, inviting the members of the Senate to attend the celebration to-day, sympathizing in the French Revolution and the progress of free principles in Europe.

Mr. Pease presented a petition from Philadelphia, praying the establishment of a post route, by railroad, between Philadelphia and New York.

The Senate then adjourned to attend the French celebration. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker laid before the House an invitation from the Executive Committee of citizens of Washington, to join in the celebration to-day of the events in France and in other countries of Europe; and, after several ineffectual motions, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Hon. David S. Reid, the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, is a "worthy man"; he is a Democrat in principle; and by nature he entertains those feelings which prompt every lover of freedom to look upon his fellow-men as entitled to equal privileges under the laws which govern all.

But if it is required that the public should know more than this, we doubt not that Mr. Reid has so lived and conducted himself in his transactions of private life, that he is as willing to challenge the scrutiny of the people in this respect, as he is to invite the discussion of the merits of his political principles, and of his whigs and democrats. If we are informed, he has not been nursed in the lap of wealth, nor reared by the sickly hand of luxury. He stands forth the architect of his own reputation; as a "worthy" example of what industry and perseverance can accomplish, in a democracy or a government of the people.

He merits, and not wealth and "blood," is the only qualification necessary to honor and trust. To that honor and that trust, Mr. Reid has fairly won his way. The people of his Congressional district have twice honored him with one of the most important trusts of a representative government—the second time by a largely increased majority.

In the Assembly of his native State, he has shown that he is capable of representing a free people. He was there a weight in the balance, and not found wanting. Not even the ties of friendship, relationship, or self-interest, could make him give one vote against the will of those he was representing. We refer to that session of the Legislature when the Hon. Robert Strange and the Hon. Thomas Settle were candidates for the Senate of the United States, and the vote of Mr. Reid turned the scale; although Mr. Settle was his relation—and more, his best friend—he betrayed not the trust that had been reposed in him; he voted that a democrat should be entrusted with the interests of North Carolina, in the Senate, in preference to even his friend and relative.

He is a democrat in principle, and a democrat in action. He is a republican in North Carolina who rightly appreciates the representative character, who does not love and honor David S. Reid for that vote? Not one, we hope. North Carolinian.

Important Improvement in Steam.—It is at all times a pleasing task to us to note the advance of American skill, and to record the triumph of American industry; and at this moment we feel we are not only rendering a just tribute to genius, but also conferring a benefit upon all around us, in calling attention to the very great improvements in the construction of the steam boiler, which are said to have been achieved by Mr. James Montgomery, of which we extract the following account from a New York correspondent: "The improvements of Mr. Montgomery, the steam boiler is very much reduced in weight, may be placed in far less space, and is rendered safer, while the consumption of fuel is reduced nearly one-half, and the durability of the boiler rendered far greater. By these results, so important to commerce and manufactures, Mr. M. has become the benefactor of the world, and I am glad to know, is about to receive the reward of long years of self-denial and patient investigation."

"The improved boiler